

The Daily Freeman.

MORNING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—ordie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861.

Mails in Montpelier.

Southern and Eastern mail closes at 8.00 a. m.; arrives at 5.15 p. m.
Northern and Western mail closes at 3.15 p. m.; arrives at 9.30 a. m.
Barnes mail arrives daily at 8.30 a. m.; departs every day on arrival of Southern.
Bradford mail arrives daily at 10.00 p. m.; departs daily at 4.00 a. m.
Danville arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3.00 p. m.; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays on arrival of Western.
Barnes arrives and departs same as Danville.
Hydepark, by Worcester and Elmore, arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.00 p. m.; departs same as Danville.
Chelsea arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1.30 p. m.; departs same as Danville.
Calais mail arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1.00 p. m.; leaves alternate days on arrival of Western.
Berlin from two to six times a week.
All matter for these mails must be in the office before the time of closing, to go the same day.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 7.00 A. M. TO 8.00 P. M.
JAMES G. FRENCH, P. M.
Montpelier, May 1, 1861.

Jeff. Davis is a villain, but a sagacious one. He is, no doubt, making the most vigorous preparations for war, and there is just as little doubt that he is most anxiously desirous of peace. When he made his farewell speech in the Senate last winter, he mournfully besought the Government to peacefully suffer the Rebels to become a separate Nation. And in his latest message, a day or two ago, to the Confederate Congress, he again makes a plea for peace. He says: "We seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession from the free States. All we ask is to be let alone, that none shall attempt our subjugation by arms."

This Arch Traitor comprehends, in some measure, the dangers that beset the path upon which the Rebel States have started to run their course of Empire. He has had partial revelations of it from the outset. He now sees the storm gathering all over the Northern sky, and, reaching already past the zenith, ready to descend with its lightnings and fearful hurricanes of destruction upon Southern soil. In the agony of his terror he cries out to his confederates to stand to their arms; while he deprecatingly calls out to the North for peace. Like the devils mentioned in Scripture, he wishes not to be tormented before his time. He asks to be let alone.

There will never be a better time than now, for this Government to teach traitors that there are some things that no Government can safely "let alone," and that one of these things is Treason. The North is now united. It is giving its men and its treasure without stint, in support of the Constitution and the Laws. It not only has no sympathy with treason, but it hates it with a daily accumulating intensity of wrath. It now demands that the Laws shall be executed, treason put down, and traitors exterminated. If this is not done, the Government itself must perish.

The South has begun the war, and let her now learn that there is no peace for her wicked rebellion. Her cry for peace while she has arms in her hands must and will fall upon deaf ears. War must and will visit all her borders in all its terrible reality. And when in sackcloth and ashes and blood she has atoned for this her grievous sin, when the demons, who have kindled the flames which must burn into her living flesh, shall receive their just reward at the end of a halter—then, and not till then, can the Government safely listen to her penitent cry for peace. She has sinned, and she must be terribly punished before she can safely be forgiven.

GASCONADE, a Southern bandit, has been arrested for stealing fire arms, and breaking into a mint of money. Concealed weapons—dirt and bowie-knife—were found upon him, which proves him to have been a dangerous character. In justification, he says that hard words have been applied to him, that a valuable buck nigger has run away from his plantation through somebody's agency, and that he has taken back his individual rights which he naturally belonged to him, because the other side of the compact has not been observed. This plea was disallowed by the judges, and he was condemned to be soundly thrashed with stripes until he should see stars.

His case very strongly resembles that of the political section in which he was "raised."—The North and the South are not so far apart, nor the two poles either, as the crime of the present treason is from any ground of excuse. The disaffected and the rebellious have not to complain of any contrived design to hurt them, except by that species of lot which they have helped cast into the ballot-box. They have been the victims of majority only;—they may

have "suffered some"—like every son of Adam,—because free speech has gone about without any "permit." Individuals may have slandered them, or robbed them of their property, but wherein has the Government, which they would destroy, ever twitted them with insult, or inflicted an injury, or in its highest Court been averse to their interests? When has it sought to violate the Constitution, or shared by any specific act whatever in the alienation of their constitutional rights, or avowed any radical doctrine? Have not its officials, time and again, succumbed to the disagreeable necessity of ransacking for slaves on a free soil, unclenched their convulsive grip, choked out of them the first free air which they ever breathed, and sent them back to the "land of Cotton?" Has not the Constitution been the best shield and safe-guard which will ever be had, for the "Institution?" Have they not long enough reaped the benefit also of political majorities? If the majority, by their own conspiring, went against them in the late Abe-ominable election, have they not, in times past, had a lion's share in the Government? We incline to think, then, that they stand in the shoes of the unfortunate Gasconade,—that their plea to break the compact to which they have been parties, and (without a just excuse for revolution) to turn topsy-turvy the established order of things, will not be admitted,—and that having put themselves beyond the pale of civilized institutions, been guilty of all outrage, burst all bonds, rejected all appeals, and dragged their resisting and unwilling friends to the same brink of ruin with themselves, that they must be checked in their mad career, and coerced by the stern severities of martial law. They are the *Gulf States*, in a double sense!

We learn from the *St. Albans Messenger*, that upwards of a thousand citizens of Swanton and vicinity, turned out to take leave of the *Green Mountain Guards*, who, in obedience to orders, started Thursday for Rutland. Hon. W. H. Blake presented each member of the company with a cap. The Guards then proceeded to the Church, where a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Simons, after which the members of the company bade their friends good bye, and took the train that was to carry them to Rutland.

There were impressive services also at St. Albans, on the leave taking of the *RANSOM GUARDS*. At the Episcopal Church, services were conducted by Rev. CHARLES FAY. Patriotic songs were sung, and cheer after cheer followed the retiring train that bore the brave soldiers to the battle field of their country.

The people of Burlington turned out en masse to do honor to their *LIGHT GUARDS*, who left Thursday for the rendezvous, at Rutland. Hon. Levi Underwood addressed them, and Capt. Peck made a brief response. Rev. Mr. Young bade them, in behalf of the citizens, a final adieu, and gave them his benediction.—The occasion was an affecting and impressive one.

A correspondent inquires if a section relating to the duty of Lists, &c., was not omitted in printing the six Regiment Bill, recently passed by the Legislature.

The Bill was printed as it finally passed.—The 13th section, as printed, doubtless takes the place of the section which our correspondent refers to.

Master George Dewey, of this town, has been ordered to report for service on the *U. S. Steamship Mississippi*, at Charleston Navy Yard. This fine steamer carries eleven heavy guns. She will, we suppose, form a part of the blockading squadron.

We learn that Charles B. Keith, Esq., formerly of this town, and now a member of the Kansas Legislature, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Kikapoo Indians, Kansas.

There has been a patriotic meeting at Jericho, at which speeches were made by J. S. Adams, Esq., and others.

CHAPLAIN FOR THE FIRST VERMONT REGIMENT.—We learn that Rev. Levi Stone, pastor of the Congregationalist Church, at Northfield, goes out as Chaplain with the first Regiment from our State. Four of his sons are expecting to be in the ranks, on service for their country.

Four hundred and fifty Federal troops were captured by Rebels in Texas. They were released on taking an oath not to serve against the Rebel States.

Miss Lander, the sculptor, has kindly consented to take charge of the Massachusetts Hospital, in the Senate Chamber, which the Relief Association will supply with whatever is wanted. The sick are doing well.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 1. Nothing of interest has been done in Congress, which has spent most of time in secret session. The first battalion of the Alabama regiment left this morning for Virginia. Two companies of *Diagonals* are ready to start for Pensacola.

RUTLAND, May 2. The Light Guard arrived here all right, in company with the Swanton, St. Albans, Northfield and Middlebury companies. The Brandon company—the Allen Greys—was already on the ground.

News by Mail.

Washington, May 2. Associate Justice Campbell has resigned his seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, he having heretofore announced that he would follow the fortunes of Alabama, though not approving of secession.

The National flag was hoisted at noon over the Interior Department to-day, for the first time. It was enthusiastically greeted by dense crowds of spectators, and by the Rhode Island regiment, whose appearance and drill together with their music, elicited general praise. They were accompanied by Governor Sprague and suite, in full uniform.

The President and Secretary Seward and Smith, were near the staff when the flag was raised, and having saluted it they were in turn cheered; the Regiment having re-entered the building where they are quartered; they sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

ANNAPOLIS, May 2. The correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* has left, fearing arrest. The populace were almost ready to lynch him. The alarm night before last was a ruse to try the soldiers, doubtless. I learn at the State House, that the Legislature, no doubt, will order a convention. The time proposed for holding it, is the 30th of May.

It is reliably stated from Annapolis Junction that the 69th regiment caught a man attempting to draw a spike from the rails and shot him in obedience to orders. They also arrested two spies, and had, by orders stopped two trains from Baltimore, obliging them to return. A Captain arrested a spy night before last, at Annapolis Junction, just from Montgomery, with important papers. He gave him the name of H. Granval, a brother of Granval of Hoboken, N. J. I am informed, at the headquarters, that he will be hung.

St. Louis, May 2. Pensacola advices of the 20th of April, say that the Confederate troops are working day and night on the batteries. Two companies have just arrived from New Orleans, and were erecting three gun batteries for the defense of Pensacola.

There is much excitement at Paducah, Ky., and military companies are constantly drilling. It is understood that the Governor of Tennessee has made a demand upon the Governor of Illinois, for the arms and ammunition taken from the boat *Hillman*. The boat has since been given up to the owners, and taken to Paducah.

The war feeling is very high at Nashville. Several companies are drilling day and night. Twenty-four pounders and a considerable number of troops are stationed at Columbus, Ky. The town is carefully guarded, and the stages closely watched. The people fear an attack from the Cairo forces.

The steamer *Julius H. Smith* slipped by Cairo, and landed 450 C. & S. rifles at Paducah. D. H. Monivan, collector at this port, forwarded his resignation to Washington, yesterday.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 2. The Governor's Message to the Legislature yesterday contained the following: Col. Samuel Holt, of Hartford, on the 25th of April last offered to the Executive his services in promoting the enlistment of a Regiment of able bodied men from the State for the war, and to furnish a sufficient number of his revolving breach rifles for their equipment. To this noble proposition I have replied, expressing my high appreciation of the patriotic offer, and assuring him that the tender of ten companies would at once be accepted, and the troops organized into a Regiment.

The foreign Diplomats at Washington express no hostility to the blockade of Southern ports, ordered by the Government.

The Blockading Squadron will consist of fifty war vessels, at least, with steam transports to carry 20,000 men.

The President hoisted the Flag over the Patent Office.

There has been an insurrection in Yucatan, and fifteen English officers are reported killed.

The ports of Virginia are to be blockaded next Monday.

New Jersey votes a million dollars to arm the State.

A Board of Safety Proposed by Maryland.

Fredrick, Md., May 2. In the Senate to-day Mr. Zellot reported a bill appointing Ezekiel T. Chambers, John T. L. McMahon, Thomas Wymans, Thomas G. Pratt, Enoch Lowe, Walter Mitchell, and the Governor of the State, a Board of Public Safety, who shall have full power to provide for the better organization, arming and regulation of the militia of the State, and may remove and appoint any officer of the militia above the rank of captain, and have full power to fill vacancies, and to provide for the safety, peace and defense of the State. Said Board however shall be subject to removal by any sovereign convention of the people of Maryland, and shall submit their acts to the General Assembly when required to do so by a majority of each branch thereof. The members of the Board, before entering upon their duties, shall subscribe to an oath or affirmation, to the effect that they will appoint or remove no person on account of his political opinions, or for any other cause except fitness or unfitness. The bill has been ordered to a second reading, of 14 to 8. It will probably pass. It is regarded as a rank secession movement.

New York, May 2.—The Pensacola correspondent of the *Mobile Advertiser*, says several burrhead guns have been removed from Fort Pickens; also that a line of batteries have been erected outside of the fort.

The Montgomery correspondent of the same says much anxiety exists relative to the present conflict in the border States, especially in Md., and Va. Great activity exists in the War Department. Troops being hurried into the field.—The Cabinet has decided to call out fourteen regiments in addition to the 30,000 troops already obtained. Six of the new regiment will be taken from Southern States not members of the Confederacy. The Montgomery Government will co-operate with every Southern State, and furnish men, money and munitions to aid them to resist any force brought against them.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN.

Montpelier, May 3, 4 o'clock P. M.

A Kentucky Regiment going to the Rebels!

Concentration of Southern Troops at Dumfries.

COL. ELSWORTH'S ZOUAVES AT WASHINGTON.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

A Secession Flag flying over their Capitol!

PETERSBURG, Va., May 2.

The Express of yesterday says it is positive that a Kentucky Regiment of 400 are en route for Lynchburgh.

The Governor is determined to station a large number of troops in Petersburg.

A private letter states that the concentration of troops at Dumfries forty-five miles from Washington is determined.

The *Charleston Courier* of Friday says that it learns from a reliable source that Jeff. Davis will take the command in person, as General-in-Chief of the forces gathering in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves arrived here tonight.

They were repeatedly cheered along the route to their quarters.

A dispatch from Raleigh says that the Legislature met yesterday.

The assembly was speedily organized, and a bill calling a Convention to assemble on the 20th, was passed unanimously.

There was no reference to the people for its ratification.

A Southern Confederacy flag is flying over the Capital of North Carolina, which is virtually out of the Union.

ANNAPOLIS, May 2.

The 6th New York Regiment has landed and will relieve the 69th.

The Providence artillery is detailed for special duty on the Potomac.

The steamer *Kedar* stopped at Fort Monroe, and landed twenty bullocks, and will probably return there with scores.

There were 1000 Massachusetts, and 300 regular troops there.

5000 Virginians were in the opposite Fort and were erecting a battery at the entrance of Hampton Roads, and exercising the utmost vigilance, but the Commandant felt secure.

The private Secretary of Gov. Hicks thinks that the secessionists in the Legislature will hardly dare to use the power suddenly acquired.

They consider all as lost, and that the State has been sold by Gov. Hicks.

A requisition will soon be made for Federal troops by Gov. Hicks.

NEW YORK, May 3.

It is reported that Wilson's shoulder-bitting Regiment and Ellsworth's Zouaves will be detailed for active duty in Virginia next week.

LATEST—8 o'clock, P. M.

NEW YORK, May 3.

A dispatch from Washington to the *Commercial* says that Southern camps will be formed at Lynchburgh, Richmond, Norfolk, and near Alexandria.

Roger A. Pryor has organized a Regiment. The troops here are being better served than they were a few days since.

The 5th N. Y. Regiment is detailed to guard the railroad.

The *Post* says dissensions in the Rebel Camp are frequent. Troops from the Gulf States are demanding an attack on Washington, while Virginia opposes a movement. All travel South from Philadelphia is stopped to day by order of Gen. Patterson.

Com. Gregory is en route to tender his services to the Government. Several companies of troops occupy Havre de Grace to day.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Reliable information from private sources states that Virginia of herself does not meditate any advance on Washington, leaving that for the consideration of the Confederate States.

Their throwing troops into Va. is said to be in anticipation of a declaration of war by the Southern Congress, as well as from apprehensions that the forces here are designed to invade the South.

In the Canadian Parliament, 17th, Mr. McDougall stated that if the existing evils in consequence of a union with Lower Canada were not remedied, an alliance will be made between Upper Canada and the Northern States.

The Providence *Journal* says that the "mighty dollar" shall have another name. It shall be called the patriotic dollar, as well. The manner in which the capital of the country has come forward, is without precedent.

Secretary Cameron, at the instance of Senator Wilson, has ordered the wounded and sick of the Massachusetts soldiers to be enrolled from the date of their departure from Boston, which insures a pension for Lieut. Herrick and others.

GENUINE Middlesex Oil!

I HAVE this day made arrangements with Mr. Fred E. Smith, Druggist, Montpelier, to keep my Raw and Boiled Oil, and would call the attention of all who wish the TRUE MIDDLESEX OIL, to this notice. It will be supplied to dealers and Painters at my lowest prices, at the DRUG AND PAINT STORE

FRED E. SMITH,

Montpelier, Vt.

May 2. ENOS STILES.

Paints, Oils, and Varnishes

(Pure Qualities, at the Lowest Prices, at FRED E. SMITH'S)

NEW MUSIC

JUST RECEIVED AT

Wilder's Music Store.

Inauguration Grand March, Dedicated to President Lincoln; Star Spangled Banner; The Stars and Stripes; A Song and Chorus; Our Flag is There; Huzza! Huzza! Columbia! Our Land; Honor to Washington! Our Flag; Major Anderson, or the Hero of Fort Sumter—Song and Chorus.

TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Town Agents, Druggists

AND THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF VERMONT.

The old established House of

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

of 19 Broad street, New York,

ESTABLISHED IN 1778,

would call the attention of all interested in the use of PURE LIQUORS as medicine, to their unequalled stock of

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.

We are permitted to publish the following notices and recommendations of the articles we offer,—which, in all cases will be warranted to open as represented:

Boston, Dec. 19, 1860. Messrs. A. M. BININGER & Co. Gentlemen: I purchased, as you requested, a bottle of your "OLD LONDON DUCK GIN," as sold in the stores of this city, and have made chemical analysis of this sample. It contains 42 per cent. of absolute alcohol, with odor and flavor of Juniper berries only.

On evaporation to entire dryness, this Gin is found to contain 142 100 ounces of saccharine matter per gallon, and this residual matter contained nothing else. There is no adulterating ingredients or injurious matter of any kind in this Gin, and it contains the intrinsic assets of a pure article.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, CHAS. T. JACKSON, M. D., State Assay.

Boston, July 29th, 1860. Messrs. A. M. BININGER & Co., 19 Broad st., N. Y.

Gentlemen:—We have repeatedly heard our customers express a good opinion of your popular liquors, and can say that we have rarely met with articles for which a steady demand has so rapidly sprung up, as they are now standard goods with druggists throughout the East. Yours truly, GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 71 & 72 Marshall st., Boston.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 29, 1860.

In my opinion, the Liquors sold by A. M. BININGER & Co., No. 19 Broad street, New York, are unsurpassed in purity and reliability. I have no hesitation in recommending them in all cases where alcoholic stimulants are required. N. H. BALLOU, M. D.

From P. D. ORVIS' Drug Reporter, N. Y. A FINE ARTICLE.—BININGER'S OLD LONDON DUCK GIN—This Gin I find to be superior to any other bottled Gin in the market, and am rapidly increasing my trade. P. D. ORVIS.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., March 21, 1861.

A. M. BININGER & Co., New York. Gentlemen:—I have had occasion in my practice, to use your Wheat Tonic, and have discovered that it would cure Diarrhea, even if it had assumed a chronic form.

If the intelligence is worth anything to you, I am sure it will be worth more to the public, for no family should be without it, especially in warm weather. NATHANIEL HARRIS, M. D.

The House of A. M. BININGER & CO., 19 Broad Street, New York, have furnished quite a large proportion of the Liquors and Wines sold by the Town Agents in this County for the past year, and the Liquors and Wines so furnished have been pure and unadulterated and have also given satisfaction. In accordance with the laws in relation here of, I would recommend this House to all who desire a pure article for medicinal, mechanical, or chemical purposes. HORATIO NEEDEHAM, Commissioner for Addison Co., Vt.

April 21, 1861.

From the Home Journal. It is worthy of remark, that this venerable House have made a specialty of supplying the wants of Druggists, Physicians, and Town Agents with their pure and choice liquors, and the fact that their list of customers embraces over four thousand Druggists, is conclusive evidence of their popularity with that respectable class of traders.

If this popular House was of recent date, and it was deemed expedient to extend its reputation by any display of public recommendation, it would be no difficult task to arrange in the most imposing forms, thousands of endorsements as to the excellence and variety of their merchandise.

From the point of its first existence, more than eighty years ago, down to the present day, this establishment has maintained its well-earned reputation, the integrity of its financial obligations remain unimpaired, and the fidelity and promptitude with which its numerous supporters have been served, furnish the best evidence that it has suffered no diminution, and that the quality of its staple articles have in no way been permitted to degenerate. If these considerations can be required into undeniable facts by that public which they have so long served, it will furnish for them sufficient encouragement to adopt the future "coat of arms" the insignia of their native State—"Excelsior!"—Still higher!

MIDDLESEX OIL.

A certain parties in Montpelier have for years past, sold inferior Oil as being of my manufacture, I know it necessary, and have opened an Office at

L. F. PIERCE'S

DRUG AND PAINT STORE

IN MONTPELIER,

for the sale of Oil. Merchants and others who want MY OIL, can get it at the lowest prices at my Office in Pierce's Drug Store in Montpelier. ENOS STILES.

April 16th 1861.

1000

CEDAR POSTS

FOR SALE BY

D. & W. C. LEWIS,

Montpelier, April 29, 1861.

Notice.

THIS is to certify, that I have this day given my son, Loren B. Gupill, his time for the remainder of his minority and shall pay no debts of his contracting, nor claim his wages after the date of this notice. AZRO S. GUPILL.

Waterbury, Vt., April 29, 1861.

DR. C. M. RUBLEE

WOULD give notice that he has returned from the Hospital of Europe, and will resume the practice of Medicine and Surgery, at the Rooms formerly occupied by him, corner of Main and State streets.

Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Operative Surgery. Montpelier, February 6, 1861.